Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The death of Geo. B. Dixon and that of James Lanman Harmer, members, were announced.

On the Occurrence of Ammonites in Deposits of Tertiary Age.—Professor **Angelo Heilprin** stated that he desired to place on record the discovery of the remains of ammonites in deposits of tertiary age. Hitherto the members of this group of cephalopod mollusks were considered to have become extinct with the cretaceous (mesozoic) period, no form having thus far been found either in Europe or America, or in any other country whose geology had been worked up, that could with positiveness be stated to have transgressed the limits of this period. The specimen particularly referred to (now in the possession of the Academy) was found imbedded in a rock fragment belonging to the so-called Tejon group of Fort Tejon, California, a series of rock deposits considered by the late Mr. Gabb and Prof. Whitney, of the California Survey, to represent the uppermost member of the cretaceous deposits of that State. Mr. Heilprin stated that having recently had occasion to carefully study the fossil organisms contained in the Tejon rocks, and the types of the collection (deposited in the Academy Museum) which form the basis of Gabb's important work on the palæontology of California, he had arrived at the conclusion that these so-called cretaceous deposits were unquestionably tertiary, a view which had likewise been maintained for some time by the late Mr. Conrad, but which, in the absence of positive evidence, appears to have been subsequently abandoned. Mr. Heilprin further remarked that, with the exception of one solitary fragment of an ammonite, there was, to his knowledge, not a single distinctively cretaceous type of organism to be found in all the rock fragments, but, on the contrary, several genera, distinctively tertiary, and not known anywhere to have appeared before that period, were characteristic of these fragments. Furthermore, these last contained a few species undistinguishable from forms found in the tertiary deposits of the eastern United States. In answer to certain remarks made by Dr. **Horn**, as to the stratigraphical position occupied by the rocks whence the specimens were obtained, Prof. Heilprin stated that he was aware that the deposits in question had been described as lying conformably with the cretaceous, but that stratigraphical position by itself was no criterion for determining the geological age of a horizon, the only true test being the facies of the contained organic remains. The discovery of ammonitic remains in tertiary strata need not especially surprise the geologist, since recently Prof. Waagen, of Vienna, had announced their discovery in the carboniferous of India, two degrees lower in the geological scale than the deposits they had up to that time been supposed to characterize.